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the drunk, who is viewed as either no good and not worth helping or too sick to be submitted to any pressure.

The public should understand, he says, that there's no stereotype for the public drunk. "The only thing one has in common with another is his steady drinking."

[From the Rochester (N.Y.) Times-Union, May 26, 1966]

THE CHRONIC DRUNK: HOW TO TREAT ALCOHOLISM?

(By Cliff Smith)

On a recent visit to the Monroe County Penitentiary, Dr. John L. Norris met a 45-year-old inmate who said he's so afraid to talk to people on the streets that he's driven into taverns for security and companionship.

"These are the people we lock up because we're frightened of them," Dr. Norris observes. "I'm not in favor of being soft, but let's not be ridiculous."

Dr. Norris, a nationally recognized authority on alcoholism and chairman of the penitentiary committee of the Health Association's Council on Alcoholism, says the community has a fairly wide range of facilities for helping the chronic drunk.

"The major thing that's lacking is people who are sufficiently knowledgeable about alcoholism to do the work that has to be done," he says.

Because only recently has anyone tried to solve the problem, Rochester needs research and study to develop a sufficient supply of these knowledgeable people, according to Dr. Norris.

He proposes a major research facility in Rochester and is trying to convince the state to establish here the institute on alcoholism it is planning.

Ten counties have been mentioned as a possible site for the "fully developed, comprehensive public-private program to deal with alcoholism."

"It couldn't be done in New York City or Buffalo," Dr. Norris says. "You can't be too big because you've got to know the kind of people you're working with. But you must be big enough to get a good cross-section. Rochester is the ideal size."

Dr. Norris also favors more support in the Police Bureau for work with the chronic drunk. "Only one officer has been assigned, but he's so terribly busy with other duties, he doesn't have time."

He'd like to see a team of psychiatrists, medical doctors and social workers in City Court to help young people whose troubles are related to alcohol.

"Most of the people sent to the penitentiary have been in trouble for years," he says. "If they'd been caught when they were young, we could have done much more to change the pattern of their life's action."

The community today is not reaching this group at all "except by happenstance," he adds.

Dr. Norris also advocates a closer interrelationship among the courts, the Halfway House (which provides rehabilitative services for male alcoholics in a close family setting) and the alcoholic units at the State Hospital and County Infirmary.

Dr. Norris maintains the community has three choices of how and where to provide help for the chronic drunk:

County Penitentiary—Make it therapeutically oriented, beginning with a medical, psychiatric, social and, if needed, a criminal diagnosis for each commitment. Then a treatment plan should be provided.

"You'd need to build a staff and a program to accomplish this. You'd have to build attitudes, too, because a punitive attitude is not likely to help much."

Rochester State Hospital—Ten per cent of all people admitted to state mental institu-

tions are admitted for alcoholism or a mental illness related to alcohol. And alcoholism is the only diagnosis under which people are being admitted in increasing numbers.

"But there aren't enough knowledgeable people on the state hospital staffs to provide enough treatment. And in attempts at making things as voluntary as possible, state hospitals are permitting the alcoholic to leave after he feels a little better, but almost always before he's ready."

Alcoholism can constitute disability for Social Security purposes according to a decision of U.S. District Judge Harold P. Burke this week.

Burke Tuesday overturned a ruling by a Social Security examiner in a case of a 45-year-old man who sought disability benefits as a chronic alcoholic who was unable to support himself because of his affliction.

He is an inmate at Attica Prison on a 1963 burglary and grand larceny conviction in Monroe County Court.

The man, Paul J. Schompert, had submitted evidence that he had been a patient in six mental institutions, two of which he escaped from, had been certified insane twice and diagnosed as psychotic six times, in addition to being arrested 60 times between 1950 and 1959.

When he had worked for brief periods, Schompert testified, he had worked as a laborer on construction and for several factories. Most of his jobs lasted only a few months.

Judge Burke, in his ruling, said the examiner failed to support his contention that Schompert could be cured "by the exercise of self control."

The ruling also will direct the Social Security Administration to pay benefits to Schompert's two daughters, living with their mother, first of his two wives, in Knowlesville, Orleans County. Both women are divorced from Schompert. Mrs. Schompert filed for the benefits for the children shortly after Schompert's application in 1964.

The judge's ruling directs the U.S. attorney to draw up a judgment against the Social Security Administration for final signing.

FACT AND FICTION IN VIETNAM

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, an article of vital importance by Charles Mohr appeared in the June 27 edition of the New York Times. Mr. Mohr's appraisal of the present Vietnam situation encompassed two themes—two themes of facts to clear up two fictions about the course of the conflict in Vietnam.

First, Massive U.S. firepower is beginning to produce positive military results, and in the opinion of most observers, there is little danger of our meeting the same fate as the French.

Second. There can be no victory in Vietnam by military means alone or even primarily by military means. The essence of the struggle, as Mr. Mohr describes, is "in the subtle battle to gain the allegiance of hostile or indifferent parts of the rural population." As Mr. Mohr indicates, our Government has tried to prove too much by battle statistics and too little by full-scale efforts for socioeconomic and political reform. Statistics can be very misleading.

Third. The morale of the U.S. soldier is high and he believes that with continued support here in the United States he can perform his task successfully in Vietnam.

I ask unanimous consent to have Mr. Mohr's article inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, June 27, 1966]
MANY IN VIETNAM SAY OPINION IN UNITED STATES IS KEY TO VICTORY—G.I.'S TEND TO FEEL THEY CAN WIN THE WAR IF PERMITTED TO REMAIN LONG ENOUGH

(Following is the first of three articles appraising the military situation in South Vietnam by the chief correspondent of the New York Times in Saigon.)

(By Charles Mohr)

SAIGON, SOUTH VIETNAM, June 26.—An American major general was recently questioning a North Vietnamese captain who had deserted. The general was curious about the enemy's policy on rotation of troops.

"American troops can go home after 12 months," said the general. "When do your leaders say you can go home?"

"They say we can go home when we win the war," answered the captain.

"What do you think?" asked the general. "I think we can go home after you win the war," said the captain.

Who is winning in Vietnam today?

The North Vietnamese officer is one of many people who think the United States, the South Vietnamese and the South Korean, Australian and New Zealand allies are clearly winning.

Hardly anyone in Vietnam argues that the United States is losing or is in danger of a military fiasco like the one the French met at Dienbienphu.

POLITICAL BATTLE NOTED

Yet there is a small body of men who believe that the United States is not losing but is not winning either and will not begin to win until there has been some success in the subtle battle to gain the allegiance of hostile or indifferent parts of the rural population.

The widest feeling of all, however, is that the outcome will be decided by public opinion in the United States. In a real sense, the United States forces in Vietnam are fighting a war while looking over their shoulders toward home.

A battalion commander sitting on a case of C rations and a private picking leeches off his leg on a jungle trail tend to say the same thing: The war can be won if the American troops are given enough time, but they are not sure they will be granted this time.

"IT'S GOING TO TAKE TIME"

"There's a lot I probably don't know," said a lieutenant colonel recently, "but the one thing I do know after almost a year of fighting here is that it is going to take time."

"I don't personally believe it will take a lot of time, but I'm not sure. That is what it makes it hard to know if the public will put up with it long enough."

Much of America's public-affairs policy regarding the war has been built on an insubstantial foundation of statistics and psychological estimates of the enemy.

Far too little of this policy has been built on more substantial factors—the growing American mastery of the terrain and of guerrilla war tactics and the basic courage, anti-Communism and tenacity of the South Vietnamese.

The most important thing to realize is not that statistics are unreliable but that they are meaningless in themselves. Statistically, the entire Vietcong force in South Vietnam has been destroyed and, presumably, replaced with new troops.

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The statistics matter little. The fact that more than 200,000 enemy troops are still fighting matters a great deal.

No discussion of the progress of the war in Vietnam can go far without an examination of statistics, which have become so important for two reasons. One is that in a war without front lines or territorial gains, statistics seem to be the only measuring rod of success. The other reason is that United States officials have made them so important.

HOW THE FIGURES ADD UP

Statistically, the war has been won several times already.

According to official figures, about 57,000 Vietcong guerrillas and North Vietnamese army regulars have been killed in action and counted on the battlefield since Jan. 1, 1965.

Some American officials in Vietnam have grave doubts about the validity of this figure. The gravest qualms result, however, not when the figure is discounted but when it is accepted, even if only for the purpose of argument.

Statistics on the Vietcong wounded are not announced because only a relatively few wounded prisoners are ever seen. But, by the most conservative estimate possible, the Vietcong suffer two wounded for every man killed in action. A more realistic estimate might range from 3 to 1 to 5 to 1.

This would mean that 114,000 more of the Vietcong have been wounded, many of whom would have died in their primitive field hospitals. To this total could be added 20,000 men in the category of "killed but dragged away" and victims of illness such as malaria.

COUNTING OFTEN DIFFICULT

If the original "body count" statistic is accepted, a conservative conclusion is that in less than 18 months the Vietcong have suffered a total of at least 200,000 casualties and other troop losses.

The concept of body-count figures is unrealistic in some circumstances.

After certain battles it is possible to count bodies with some accuracy, although anyone who has watched three platoons of one company move out into the scrub can easily believe that duplications in counting may take place.

At other times it is impossible to count bodies. But the pressure from the top to do so continues.

One morning late last year, when the nine-day siege of the Special Forces camp at Pleiku was being lifted, Maj. Charles Beckwith, a grizzled man in a dirty camouflage "tiger suit," was told by his radio operator that the chief of staff in Saigon wanted an immediate body count for a military briefing.

INFLATED FIGURE USED

"We haven't even been outside the wire yet," snapped the major. "Tell them I'm not going to give any figure until I can count."

In the end Maj. Beckwith and his men counted a little more than 40 bodies on one side of the camp, the only area they could cover that day. But the figure already announced in Saigon was about five times that big.

In a more recent action in the Central Highlands, a company commander who had been under heavy attack in a tight defensive perimeter received a request for a body-count figure. He radioed one of his platoon leaders to ask what the officer could tell him.

"I don't know, Captain," said the lieutenant. "Maybe 3 or 5 or 15. Put me down for 15 and I'll try to find them for you in the morning."

A RAY OF HOPE FOR THE GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the Geneva Disarmament Conference has

been deadlocked ever since the signing of the nuclear partial test ban treaty. There is, however, a positive side for a breakthrough, as indicated in a story by John Finney in the New York Times of June 27.

Reporting on the results of a private conference on arms control in Canada, Mr. Finney reports that both Soviet and American representatives to this conference seem to support a new proposal. The proposal is to extend the partial test ban to underground tests for a limited trial period, during which a system of "verification by challenge or invitation" would be tried out by the nations concerned.

The trial nature of the approach would be a sensible way to break the present deadlock and to establish the good faith necessary to a future formal agreement.

I urge the governments concerned to give serious consideration to this proposal.

I ask unanimous consent to have Mr. Finney's report inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, June 27, 1966]

TRIAL SUSPENSION OF ALL ATOM TESTS BACKED AT PARLEY—PLAN ON UNDERGROUND BLASTS SUPPORTED UNOFFICIALLY BY U.S. AND SOVIET AIDES—HOPE FOR ACCORD SEEN—PRIVATE GROUPS, MEETING IN CANADA, CALL FOR SYSTEM OF CHECKS BY INVITATION

(By John W. Finney)

SCARBOROUGH, ONT., June 26.—With the support of American and Soviet officials, a proposal for an experimental suspension of underground nuclear tests was advanced here today by a nongovernmental conference on the problems of preventing the spread of atomic weapons.

Behind the proposal, which caused considerable excitement and interest among disarmament officials of both Western and Communist nations, was the hope that it might break the East-West impasse on a full ban on atomic tests. The Moscow treaty of 1963 bans all but underground tests.

The proposal calls upon the nuclear powers, the United States and the Soviet Union in particular, to forego all underground testing for a limited "trial period." During that period, a system of "verification by challenge or invitation" would be tried out by the nuclear powers.

PROCEDURE IS PERMISSIVE

Thus, in the event of detection of a suspicious seismic disturbance, the suspecting nation would raise a challenge as to whether the other side had violated the moratorium by conducting an underground test. The accused nation, in turn, could "invite" foreign observers into its territory to establish whether the seismic disturbance had been caused by a nuclear explosion.

The four-day meeting, called the International Assembly on Nuclear Weapons, was sponsored by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, the Institute for Strategic Studies of London, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and the American Assembly of Columbia University.

The meeting was regarded by veteran diplomats in the disarmament field as one of the most successful, potentially productive private disarmament conferences held in recent years. It brought together some 60 disarmament officials and specialists from 25 countries.

Among the high officials participating in the conference were Adrian A. Fisher, deputy director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Prof. V. S. Emely-

anov, chairman of the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Commission on the Scientific Problems of Disarmament, and Lord Chalfont, the British Minister for Disarmament.

PRIVATE NATURE HELPFUL

The officials attended the meeting in a private capacity, a fact that at times permitted them to go beyond the official positions of their governments. The experimental moratorium was proposed by an American official, supported by Soviet participants and then endorsed by representatives to the assembly.

The proposal is designed to get around the eight-year impasse between the Soviet Union and the United States over how to safeguard a ban on underground tests. Because of the difficulty of distinguishing with detection instruments between earthquakes and explosions, the United States has insisted on some on-site inspection.

The Soviet Union has refused to accept any international inspections, asserting that they were technically unnecessary and would be a subterfuge for espionage. Thus the strictures of the 1963 treaty did not include underground explosions.

One veteran disarmament official said the meeting and the proposal it engendered could prove to be "a historic turning point" in resolving East-West differences over inspection. The hope was that the experimental moratorium, if adopted by the United States and the Soviet Union, could demonstrate that the challenge-and-invitation system worked and thus pave the way for a permanent treaty banning all underground tests.

To a certain extent, the proposal is a variation of a suggestion for "inspection by challenge" advanced in the past by Sweden but rejected by the United States. But certain seemingly semantic changes were made to satisfy both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Instead of a moratorium, an approach resisted by the United States, an "experimental suspension" for "a limited trial period" was proposed. To meet Soviet objections, the proposal talks about "verification" rather than inspection. But it was clearly understood that the verification could involve some form of inspection, although not necessarily by an international or American team at the outset.

If the United States is willing to consider the proposal now, it is partly because of advances in seismological detection techniques that are said to have resulted in a tenfold reduction in the number of unidentifiable seismic events that had been expected in the Soviet Union. Furthermore, it is hoped that approval can be won for a "nuclear detection club" proposed by Sweden, in which several nations would collect and exchange seismological data.

POLITICAL PRESSURE CITED

But there are also political pressures on the United States and the Soviet Union.

One of the important themes to emerge from the conference, summed up in the assembly's final public report, is that there is growing impatience among nonnuclear states over the slow progress of the two major powers toward a nonproliferation treaty or a comprehensive test ban. The nonnuclear states are raising their price for acceptance of a nonproliferation treaty that would apply to them.

Throughout the conference and again in the final report, the representatives of the nonnuclear states persistently and forcefully advanced the concept that there should be "equality of obligation." They insist that if they are to give up nuclear weapons the nuclear powers must take some related steps to reduce their arms race.

In a speech before the assembly, Mrs. Alva Myrdal, the Swedish representative to the Geneva Disarmament Conference, even proposed that discussion of a nonproliferation

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fair share of commerce and we mean to get it," the Roosevelt appointee declared.

He explained that the Maritime Commission's move to spend \$160,000,000 for new construction in its first two years was necessary "because we have to act in a hurry."

"In three years, 90 per cent of our fleet will be obsolete. Considering our planned program, which requires a minimum expenditure of \$400,000,000 (for building only) in the next five years, the amount asked for is not abnormal."

The first positive step taken for new construction was an order by the commission—on its own account exclusively—for twelve fast cargo vessels to cost from \$1,500,000 to \$1,750,000 each. Kennedy's commission said it was the largest individual peacetime order for merchant cargo construction ever placed in this country.

The commission decided to build the first flight of new vessels entirely with Government money rather than to wait to iron out difficulties and delays encountered in its program to rehabilitate the aging merchant fleet by subsidized private construction.

The need for stimulation of lagging industry prompted the decision to proceed immediately with construction of ships which could be sold later to the industry.

FLEETS COMPARED

As of September 1, 1939, the privately owned American-flag merchant fleet consisted of 1,379 vessels, totaling 11,700,000 dead-weight tons.

On April 1, 1966, the active ocean-going United States merchant fleet consisted of 1,009 ships, of which 107 were Government-assigned to Vietnam, and 902 private ships. The total tonnage was 14,000,000.

The cost of a ship in 1937 was about \$1,750,000. The cost of building a ship today in the United States averages about \$15,000,000, of which the Government is subject to paying up to 55 per cent as the differential between building in the United States and building abroad.

The 1936 Act called for a substantial amount of this country's commerce to move on American-flag ships.

In 1965, only 7.9 per cent of the foreign tonnage was transported by bottoms flying the stars and stripes. But the Norwegians are moving 17 per cent of the United States' foreign commerce!

The Congress of 1936 specified that no ship over twenty years old would qualify for subsidy purposes because it would be uneconomical to operate.

Today 85 per cent of the American merchant marine is of World War II vintage, or more than 21 years old, which means the present merchant fleet already fits into the "blocc obsolescence" category which Joseph Kennedy endeavored so diligently to prevent 29 years ago.

In 1936, the gross national product was \$82,500,000,000; in 1939, \$90,500,000,000. Total imports-exports in 1938 totaled about 100,000,000 tons at a value of \$5,054,868,000.

The estimated gross national product for 1965 is estimated at \$665,000,000,000, while that estimated for 1966 is \$714,000,000,000, or nearly an 800 per cent increase. The 1965 foreign tonnage was 348,452,000, valued at \$32,202,000,000.

APPROPRIATION SMALLER

Yet the United States budget for fiscal 1967 would appropriate only \$85,000,000 for new ship construction—an amount smaller than that called for in 1937 when the United States was not involved in a war and when the United States was not almost solely responsible for the freedom of the seas for the Free World—when ships cost \$1,750,000 to build, compared to \$15,000,000 today.

Again Congress is being asked why it has failed to enforce the implementation of its own edict.

H.R. 1535—HAZARDOUS-DUTY PAY FOR CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, the need for legislation to compensate the Classification Act employees for periods of work involving unusually hazardous conditions, which passed the Senate on June 24, was long overdue. Hazardous pay is presently extended to certain military, Public Health Service, and wage board personnel. But, Mr. President, the existing law does not authorize this premium for employees under the Classification Act who may work side by side with those who are now receiving the additional compensation. The proposed bill would seek to correct this inequitable situation by establishing schedules of pay differentials not to exceed a certain percentage of basic compensation, for Classification Act employees for any period in which they are subjected to physical hardship or hazard not usually associated with their jobs. This bill is especially meritorious due to the fact that it will prevent infringement through ambiguity since it contains provisions that limit compensation to those people and jobs whose physical hardship or hazard was not taken into account in classifying the employee's position.

I agree wholeheartedly with the sentiments of Mr. RANDOLPH and the members of his committee that premiums or extra compensations should be authorized in such cases as an engineer or technician in an experimental flight or the trial run of a newly built submarine. Certainly, too, work at extreme heights and under inclement climatic conditions should also be rewarded and thus are included with those who would be covered by the bill.

As a member of the Armed Services Committee, I have supported hazard pay for wage board employees in the Army and Air Force who currently are in conditions very similar to those prescribed in the proposed bill. The Department of the Navy authorizes differentials of 50 percent for flying in connection with testing aircraft. The Army-Air Force wage board has authorized hazard differentials at twice the basic hourly rate for work performed at a height of 100 feet and above.

Obviously, unusual physical hardship or hazards which are inherent in a position, which regularly recur, and which are performed for a substantial part of the working time are best compensated for through the regular position classification process. However, Mr. President, there does not now exist such a means for providing such compensation where regularly assigned duties performed under unusually hazardous conditions at such irregular or intermittent intervals that these conditions cannot be taken into consideration for position classification. It seems logical to me, then, that the Government should offer additional remuneration to the employees asked to make unusual risks not normally associated with his occupation, and for which added compensation is not otherwise provided.

H.R. 1535, as I see it, will fill this void and at the same time would avoid many of the problems normally associated with

hazard pay proposals by restricting coverage to the most deserving cases, and by limiting payments to periods of exposure not taken into consideration in the classification of the position. This bill would also preclude the possibility of double payment through both job classification and separate premium, thus forestalling problems often associated with moving employees from premium compensation positions to regular rate positions.

SENATOR MCGOVERN MAKES VIETNAM PROPOSAL

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, the July 7 issue of the New York Review of Books which is currently on the newsstands contain an excellent article on the subject of Vietnam written by the distinguished junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MCGOVERN].

Senator MCGOVERN has set forth a sound five-point program to achieve a peaceful settlement of the tragic conflict in Vietnam. Believing that his article will be of interest to my colleagues, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

VIETNAM: A PROPOSAL

(By Senator GEORGE MCGOVERN)

Recent developments in Vietnam have drawn public attention away from the battlefield and focussed it on two questions that are not so much military as political and moral:

- (1) What are we fighting for in Vietnam?
- (2) Can we achieve our objective by a continuing build-up of American forces when our South Vietnamese ally is torn by internal political strife combined with a growing war weariness, if not a growing resentment against the United States? What kind of society are we fighting to preserve, and what sort of an end to our own military commitment are we prepared to accept?

Ordinary warfare has its own military logic geared to a military objective—destruction of the enemy's capacity to fight. This is not the case in Vietnam. The Vietcong has no hope of destroying our capacity to fight, and short of turning North and South Vietnam into a wasteland, we have no chance of destroying their capacity to fight. It is as though an elephant and a hornet were engaged in combat.

In Vietnam, both sides are trying to destroy the opponent's will. This fact tends to result in a vicious circle: Neither side can be physically defeated, but to withdraw from the conflict appears to be a loss of face. We and the Vietcong, as well as Hanoi, have shown every symptom of this phenomenon in the last year. Escalation, for both sides, has a momentum of its own. The only hope of escape from this vicious circle is the recognition by one side or the other of a change in the circumstances which first drew them into the conflict. I believe that recent events have highlighted a change of this sort for us in South Vietnam.

There are many answers given to the question: "Why are we fighting in Vietnam?" One answer is "to preserve democracy." This answer is paradoxical for two reasons: First, there never has been real democracy in South Vietnam; and second, it is impossible to achieve a democratic society while the fighting escalates. It might be more reasonable to say: "We are fighting to give democracy a chance." How true is this? The

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Geneva Accords provided vaguely for "general elections which will bring about the unification of Vietnam" by July 1956. At that time, the only grass-roots political force in the South was the residual presence of the Vietminh, controlled by the Vietnamese Workers Party which had governed North Vietnam since 1951 and which by the time of the Geneva Accords had moved into the first stages of a Communist agrarian revolution. Elections at that stage might very well have extended Communism to the South; so we decided to support a supposedly benevolent nationalist regime instead. This is the commitment that brought us into conflict with the Vietcong, both during the Diem regime and more directly in the chaos which followed. But even to say, "We are fighting to give democracy a chance" is paradoxical when the only way we have been able to avoid a probable Communist dictatorship has been by avoiding the election of 1956, a form of self-determination, and by supporting another kind of dictatorship in Saigon. This is the sort of paradox that feeds Communist propaganda and confuses the American people and our friends. When we become trapped in such a paradoxical commitment, just as when we are caught up in a vicious circle militarily, we should ask: "Are the circumstances still the same?" In other words, "Are we still advancing the cause of self-determination, or are we fighting and bombing in a self-defeating effort to cover the political nakedness of Saigon?"

Circumstances have changed because a considerable evolution has taken place in the political life of South Vietnam since 1954. Twelve years might seem a short time for any significant political development unless we remember that we are dealing with a relatively sophisticated people whose political development was arrested by colonialism. The only political party that could exist under the French was a clandestine revolutionary movement, and this, of course, was taken over by the Communists. That was why political democracy was unlikely in 1954. But since then, a variety of political forces has emerged. In the first place, there was Diem's party (the National Revolutionary Movement) and its subsidiary Civil Servants' League. In name, of course, this group is discredited, but most of its members and organizers are still alive (in the case of the Civil Servants' League (still in the same hierarchical framework) and its ideology it not forgotten. The ideology was unconnected with the oppressive character of the regime, and would still appeal as an anti-Communist, Christian-Democratic program to the 1½ million Catholics in the South who were Diem's principal supporters. In different ways, the Diem regime promoted two further political groupings. A nationalist army inevitably came to demand a voice in the management of the war, and the Buddhists were impelled to political action by the heavy-handed tactics of the Catholic minority. All three of these political forces—the Catholics, the Army, and the Buddhists—are influenced by regionalisms rooted deeply in the history of the area. Regionalism divides the Catholics, it divides the Buddhists, and it divides the Army. And there are, further, the purely regional groups of the million Cao-Dai, the 2 million Hoa-Hao, and the Montagnard tribesmen. In addition to regionalism, the Army, as a political force is compromised by the Buddhist-Catholic division, the officers being at present about equally divided. Many of these political forces have been seen in operation in the I Corps crisis of the last two months.

All of these forces existed in a sense in 1954, but none of them had any collective identity, none of them had any political self-consciousness; they had no recognized political leaders, no articulated political ambitions. None of them shared the feelings,

noble or ignoble, that enable groups to pursue ends within a political framework. That is why elections within the time limits of the Geneva Accords might have been meaningless, and that is an important reason that we did not sign the Accords, though we committed ourselves in principle to elections—without time limit.

Now different competing political forces in South Vietnam are beginning to feel their strength. That is why this year is crucial for the United States. For in every case where one power has taken a very protective or colonial role towards another, there is a moment, just after indigenous political forces become strong enough to survive unprotected, and hopefully, just before they turn impatiently on their protector, when the protecting power has to take the gamble of withdrawal or face the consequences of increasingly unified resentment of its presence. I believe that for us this moment is near in South Vietnam.

What I think we should do about it in practical terms embraces the following five points:

(1) We should try to make credible to all parties our commitment to holding elections as has been promised by Premier Ky. We should make this commitment clear to the Vietnamese military, to the different civilian factions, and to the rest of the world. The greatest danger is that of a new army coup to forestall the elections, or a move by Ky to constrict the elections to such a degree that they lose all appeal to the civilian leaders, and especially the Buddhist groups. We should try to maintain the momentum of Ky's promise, whether or not Ky himself survives or is replaced by a new military coup or by the sort of military-civilian panel contemplated in the last few weeks. Only elections can produce the sort of balance that will reassure jealous factions of a voice in the government and protection against persecution. All significant political groups including the National Liberation Front must be invited to participate in the elections and in the arrangements for the elections.

(2) I suggest no further US military buildup in Vietnam pending elections. I would urge that we end the bombing operations and that we curtail our offensive operations on the ground.

(3) I suggest that we or Saigon seriously attempt to negotiate directly with the National Liberation Front for a ceasefire before the elections. I have always found it difficult to understand the rationality of refusing to negotiate with the NLF. If it is true that NLF as a fighting force is controlled by Hanoi as a subsidiary of the northern Communist Party, then it makes no difference whether we deal with them or with the Hanoi Government. As far as northern elements are concerned, dealing with them admits no more than that they are in the South, and as far as southern elements are concerned, dealing with them could not be objectionable unless it amounted to a recognition of their belligerency in a legal sense, which would be quite unnecessary. If, on the other hand, the NLF is, as it claims to be, a fully representative independent southern organization, we must talk with them directly one day. To quibble over the implications of recognizing the existence of the NLF when so many lives are being lost every day in warfare with them is a nightmarish absurdity.

As to the participation of the NLF in the election and the arrangements for such an election, it seems to me that those are the only terms they could accept for a ceasefire. A ceasefire is important to the success of the election process. Furthermore, the objections to NLF participation that were valid ten years ago no longer apply. As previously stated, they are by no means the only organized national political force any longer; their

program is no longer without competitors, their leaders' names are unknown to the mass of the people compared with those of other political leaders, and although their control is effective in large areas of the countryside, it is minimal in the population centers; it may very well be that they would get a minor fraction of the vote in an authentic election.

(4) I suggest the introduction of an effective international presence in South Vietnam to help assure the validity and integrity of the electoral process. It should remain during an interim period to help stabilize the political scene. This would rectify to some degree our initial mistake of intervening unilaterally in a complex struggle that calls for action by the international community. It now seems unlikely that the Security Council will undertake this task, but the members of the International Control Commission have given signs of a willingness to do so.

(5) I suggest immediate reaffirmation by the United States Government of its readiness to abide by the results of free elections, readiness to withdraw U.S. military troops and bases from South Vietnam, and readiness to observe the essential provisions of the Geneva Accords, including the possibility of peaceful reunification of North and South Vietnam.

The NLF may reject this proposal. Perhaps the most likely response is a demand for the prior withdrawal of American troops, harking back again to the Geneva Accords. In that case, the demonstrable presence of North Vietnamese formations in the South in the last year or two would give us a bargaining point. We could agree to the withdrawal of our troops in return for the withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces. But whatever the initial reply from the other side, I think that the cessation of our bombing and offensive ground actions combined with a proposal for a ceasefire, open elections, and direct negotiations is the right policy for the United States. It is the right policy if the proposal succeeds. It is the right policy if it starts a dialogue with the enemy, no matter how protracted. And it is the right policy even if the NLF rejects it for a time, because it will show the non-Communist political forces in Vietnam and the rest of the world that the United States desires peace and self-determination for Southeast Asia.

WAR ON POVERTY BEING ESCALATED

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert the RECORD an editorial which appeared in the Williamson, W. Va., Daily News of June 20 entitled "War on Poverty Being Escalated."

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WAR ON POVERTY BEING ESCALATED

For those who are wondering if we can expect victory or at least a negotiated peace in the war on poverty, we can only advise patience. And a strong stomach.

In Fort Lauderdale, Florida, 16 boys were persuaded to defect from the other side of the tracks and wear tuxedos to a high school function, courtesy of Sargent Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunity, with the taxpayers picking up a \$290 tab. However, there may be some subtle symbolism here and hope for the future. If poor boys can get used to wearing tuxes they may be influenced to become capitalists. In time they may even be able to contribute to \$100-a-plate political dinners.

Thanks to OEO, wages are going up. At least in the OEO. A welding instructor

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committee lamely announced that its immunity was granted by statute and could not be waived. Lawyers say they can find no bar, legal or moral, that prevents the chairman or members from repeating as personal knowledge, conviction, or belief what they subscribed to as committee members under the umbrella of legislative immunity.

While the Burns committee has been conducting its wild allegations about the University of California, and while Ronald Reagan has been endorsing the slander with cries of "More," competent professional opinion has been solicited by the American Council of Education. On the basis of a nationwide survey among 4000 educators and administrators, involving 109 universities, the Council reports in effect that the University of California is the nation's most distinguished center of graduate learning.

It finds that Berkeley stands among the nation's leaders in five significant categories of learning—the humanities, social sciences, biological sciences, physical sciences and engineering—that ten of its academic departments are the nation's best in point of faculty, that seven rank first for effectiveness of graduate programs, and that only one of its 28 major departments ranks as low as sixth.

This is the university that the Burns committee would have the public believe is "a deluge of filth" and this is the faculty and administration that Ronald Reagan wants dismissed as "responsible for its degradation."

Project Headstart**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. HALE BOGGS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, once again the splendid Project Headstart program—designed to help in a concrete way the culturally underprivileged children throughout our country—has begun in my city of New Orleans. This year, this constructive program will reach some 3,500 children in the New Orleans area.

Project Headstart is an integral part of the antipoverty program, which is being coordinated throughout the Nation by the Office of Economic Opportunity. This program provides to culturally deprived, preschool age children instruction and training in basic hygiene, deportment, and personality development.

In the New Orleans area, some 175 school teachers, 36 school principals, 175 team room mothers, 12 nurses, and 12 visiting teachers will take part in Project Headstart this summer. In addition, some 700 volunteers are needed to assist the professional staffers in their good works.

Dr. Malcolm Rosenberg, assistant superintendent of the New Orleans public school system, stated last week in the orientation program for professional staffers that last year's program has proved that Project Headstart can make a difference. The way we meet our responsibility to the children will determine whether they become apathetic, indifferent, and inevitably school dropouts, or whether they become successful students with a keen curiosity and inter-

est in learning." This is so true, Mr. Speaker, and the Project Headstart program is one of the finest means to help provide incentive and interest to these less fortunate children, not only in my area of the country, but throughout the Nation.

I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a very fine editorial on our Project Headstart program in my area by Mr. Phil Johnson, editorial writer for WWL-TV station in New Orleans. The editorial of June 6, 1966, follows:

Quite soon now New Orleans will begin for the second year one of the most ambitious, far-sighted and most intelligent programs ever to be undertaken here. It is "Project Headstart." And as you might remember from last summer, it is a plan to introduce about 3500 children of low income areas in New Orleans to pre-school training. This may sound somewhat like double talk . . . but it isn't. Pre-school training, in this sense, is most important. Because it can have a definite, positive effect on lessening the dropout problem in later years. And it goes like this: the idea is to introduce the concept of schooling and education to youngsters who, because of environment or family income difficulties, have been given no incentive for learning. One educator put the problem this way: "One of the great problems is that parents who have little formal education themselves tend not to encourage their children to attend school. Or, not to make any real educational effort, if they do." Because of this, another goal of "Project Headstart" is to bring the parents to school also and give them an idea of what education can mean for their children. It has long been thought that the primary cause of many school dropouts was a lack of incentive at the very beginnings of formal education. A child starts school ill-prepared to receive his education. And after several setbacks, or failures, is easily inclined to give it all up and quit altogether. "Project Headstart" hopes to prevent this by summer-long pre-school classes, up to the kindergarten level, for youngsters four to six. The Orleans Parish School Board will conduct "Project Headstart" with funds forwarded by the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity. There is one problem: volunteers are needed to help make the project go . . . 700 volunteers are needed to help at neighborhood centers all over New Orleans. If you can help . . . if you'd like to . . . call the School Board and volunteer today.

A Man and a Bank**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, it is unusual indeed when a man compiles a record of six decades of services to a company, 44 years of which were as president, but that is the record of Felix M. McWhirter, of Indianapolis, who is now chairman of the board of the People's Bank & Trust Co.

I believe the following editorial from the June 22, 1966, Indianapolis Star is a fitting tribute to an outstanding period of service to the city, both by the bank and by Mr. McWhirter.

A MAN AND A BANK

Six decades of service to a company, including 44 years as its president, make quite a record. That's the story of Felix M. McWhirter, now chairman of the board of the People's Bank & Trust Company.

The bank celebrated its 75th anniversary Monday, and at the same time honored McWhirter. He became the bank's second president in 1915, holding that position until 1959. Meanwhile he also found time for numerous civic responsibilities and for service in the Naval Reserve, including active duty throughout World War II.

The bank itself is a distinctive institution. It was the outgrowth of a real estate office founded by McWhirter's father, Felix T., and is the only bank in town to go through the shifting fortunes of the last half century without being involved in a merger. It's been imaginative, with a drive-up window in 1931 and a coupon-book installment credit department in 1936. It made the first FHA insured mortgage in Indiana, and three years ago brought back Saturday banking hours.

We congratulate both the bank and the man. They've helped Indianapolis to grow.

Reports on Vietnam Encouraging as Independence Day Approaches**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, reports from Vietnam have taken on an encouraging tone of late which gives rise to cautious optimism regarding the outlook for a conclusion to this conflict.

In this connection, my recent newsletter, Capitol Comments, discusses these reports and their significance. I have unanimous consent that Capitol Comments be reprinted in the Appendix of the Record, believing it to be of interest to my colleagues and to the Nation generally.

The newsletter follows:

CAPITOL COMMENTS—REPORTS ON VIETNAM ENCOURAGING AS INDEPENDENCE DAY APPROACHES

(By JOE L. EVINS)

As we approach Independence Day 1966, it is heartening to hear reports that the tide is running in our favor in South Vietnam.

There is a growing feeling in Washington—supported by substantial commentary and comment by officials, informed observers and journalists—that the corner has been turned and that the time may be approaching when North Vietnam will no longer be able to sustain the rate of losses in manpower and equipment that it has been taking for some months.

This is certainly good news for freedom and for our troops fighting in Vietnam. We all hope and pray that long before the next Independence Day arrives, peace will have been attained and the Vietnamese conflict will have become a part of history.

President Johnson's policy is to stand strong with a sword in one hand and an olive branch in the other. He warned North Vietnam again recently that this nation will increase its forces in South Vietnam—but, in the same breath, he said that a peaceful and honorable settlement will be to the best interests of all concerned.

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ences to a number of authors ranging from Plato to T. S. Eliot.

Mr. Campaigne takes issue with the Secretary's interpretation of one phase of Greek history. He correctly points out that, rather than things getting better in the fifth century B.C., when Plato wrote his concern over the attitude of young persons toward their elders in particular and authority in general—a situation that prevails today—it was only one generation after Plato's remarks that Athenian democracy was dead.

Using quotations from the past is not enough. We must, as Mr. Campaigne states, study history as well. Otherwise, as the philosopher George Santayana wrote in his "Life of Reason," "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

LET A LITTLE CHILD LEAD US? WHO?

(By Jameson G. Campaigne)

Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara made a speech at a girls' college in Pittsburgh recently.

The girls didn't walk out in protest against the war in Viet Nam as some of the bushy-haired boys at Amherst did on a similar occasion. McNamara started by saying: "The era we live in has been called the age of protest. However... it is not entirely clear who is doing the most protesting, the young people against their elders, or the elders against their children. Here, for example, is one view from the elders:

"Children today are just too soft; they have bad manners, contempt for authority, disrespect for their elders; talk too much and work too little... They contradict their parents, monopolize the conversation in front of guests, have miserable table manners, a slouchy posture and they tyrannize their teachers."

"Now I must confess," said McNamara, "I didn't read that particular view in the newspaper. It was written by Plato in the Fifth Century B.C. If it seems an unduly pessimistic view, one can take some small measure of consolation in the thought that by Plato's time things seemed to have been getting somewhat better."

So I suppose we should not worry if our children act the way Plato described the children of Athens. After all, everything turned out all right for Athens, didn't it?

It did? Within a generation from the time Plato spoke, Athenian democracy was dead. Athens' greatest philosopher, Socrates, was condemned to death by the Athenian mob for daring to differ with the teachings of his contemporaries. The great Age of Pericles, which existed when Plato made his remarks, ended with the war against Sparta which decimated and weakened the Athenian state. Later Alexander the Great of Macedonia finished off the job his father Philip started. He conquered not only Athens but all of Greece and set off to conquer Asia.

"The glory that was Greece" disappeared into ashes and never rose again. After Alexander came the disciplined phalanxes of the Roman Legions. All that survived of Greece were fragments of its literature and ruins of its great buildings.

Plato was right in warning about the moral decay of Athens. And those of us who warn against the moral decay that seems to be setting in in the United States are not just scolds and crackpots. We believe, with Abraham Lincoln, that the United States will "live through all time or die by suicide." And moral and spiritual decay mark the beginning of the suicide of nations.

If we ignore the lessons of history, or if, like McNamara, we do not even study it, we will repeat the failures of previous civilizations.

Edith Hamilton, the greatest Greek scholar of modern times, once wrote: "Is it rational that now when young people may have to face problems harder than we face, is it reasonable that with the atomic age before them, at this time we are giving up the study of how the Greeks and Romans prevailed magnificently in a barbaric world; and study too of how that triumph ended; how slackness and softness finally came over them to their ruin?"

Even mighty America can be brought to its knees if our people grow slack and soft as did the Greeks—and later the Romans. Cicero said, "To be ignorant of the past is to remain a child."

Great nations cannot be successfully led by children.

Where's Your Flag?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Ray Bowden, 125 Heck Avenue, Ocean Grove, N.J., who is a true American in the finest tradition, composed a poem several years ago after returning to his home from a Memorial Day parade and ceremonies. Mr. Bowden was concerned that patriotism seemed to be diminishing as evidenced by fewer homes and businesses displaying our American flag on national holidays and his poem is the result of that anxiety.

Upon the urging of a friend, Mr. Bowden had his poem printed in placard form with our flag pictured in color in the upper corners. These placards were placed in store windows and the owners have displayed them each Memorial Day since receiving them. Mr. Bowden has been happy to notice a great increase in flags flying throughout his area on Memorial Day and other appropriate occasions and his many friends feel that this is due largely to his inspiring example of patriotism.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to present Mr. Bowden's poem for my colleagues to read and I know each and every one will be impressed as was I by its depth and sincerity.

Mr. Bowden's poem follows:

WHERE'S YOUR FLAG?

Gone are the days when the flag went by
When hats were raised, with a tear in the
eye

And hearts were sad with memories and
thought

At the cost of which our Flag was bought.

Gone are the thoughts of great men of deeds
Pushed aside for the fiction and comics one
reads

How many think of that price which was
paid

At the gates of a hell that was truly man-
made?

Wake up, Americans! Both North and South
Let the praise of America come out from
your mouth.

Don't trample the Colored, the Christian or
Jew

Just remember forever, the same God made
you.

Wake up and think of the bombs in the air.
Let's all be thankful that our flag is STILL
there.

For under your Flag you have nothing to
fear.

Your country is strong and your God is near.

Are you proud or ashamed of this emblem of
might?

Are you going to display it, or keep it from
sight?

Are you proud of the men who so gallantly
bore

These colors to victory on the enemy shore?

Do you know the dead, and the wounded too

Who sacrificed all for this Flag, and you?

It's your Flag if you want it, to fly or to hide.
You can show to the world what you have
inside.

Never knowing defeat, never knowing shame,
Our flag flies on high, without blemish or
blame.

Old Glory, Old Glory, in its beauty unfurled
Is a symbol of peace and of love to the world.

"Dear God of America, touch the hearts of
the true,

That they'll all fly their colors, the Red,
White and Blue."

—RAY BOWDEN.

UC's Defamers Face Hard Times

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I joined in a salute to the University of California on the floor of the House.

Now I should like to call the attention of my colleagues to the following editorial which appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle dealing with the recent attacks on this great university:

UC'S DEFAMERS FACE HARD TIMES

Ronald Reagan, the actor and candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, has (unwittingly perhaps) turned a highly revealing light on the quality of the "supplemental report" in which the State Senate Un-American Activities Committee recently slandered the University of California at Berkeley and its student body.

He urged the committee—from reasons that are obvious—to conduct hearings into its charges, intimations and innuendoes to the effect that the Berkeley campus is a refuge for communists and that 10 per cent of the students are homosexuals. Senator Hugh M. Burns replied to that request with instant rejection. "We have serious reservations," he said, "about the advisability of convening a legislative hearing in the heat of a political campaign."

This is Grade-A piffle. If the situation at Berkeley were one-tenth as foul and intolerable as the Burns report sought to paint it, a legislative investigation would be of the utmost urgency, political campaign or no. The history of the committee suggests that if implications of the report had substance and could be supported by any evidence, the committee would have convened hearings spontaneously and ostentatiously, with no prodding by Reagan or anybody else.

Here, the committee is displaying the same discretion with which it met President Clark Kerr's invitation to make its charges outside the protection of legislative immunity. The

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Because of the great buildup in Vietnam the courage, ability and gallant fighting qualities of the American fighting man, there is a growing belief in Washington that the initiative now resides with our forces. At the present time, our troops are hammering at Vietcong concentrations to destroy them before the so-called "monsoon offensive" can be launched. Our forces are taking a heavy toll of Communists. Since January, the Communists have lost an estimated 23,000 men—more than ten times the United States' losses.

President Johnson recently emphasized this comparison of losses with the implication that North Vietnam cannot continue to sustain this rate of casualties. Therein lies the hope for peace. The President also emphasized that the Communists are not depending upon their military power to achieve victory. He said they are depending upon political division and dissension in the United States and Saigon forcing United States withdrawal. That, said the President, is the factor that gives the Communists hope for victory.

President Johnson and the Congress, however, have made it clear that the United States intends to remain in South Vietnam until an honorable settlement is reached and democratic self-government established in that nation. There are also strong indications that the government in Saigon has successfully withstood its major internal challenge—and can now devote its full time to winning its war for freedom. This is added grounds for hope and optimism.

As we remember the Americans who fought and died to secure and preserve freedom since the Declaration of Independence was signed almost 200 years ago, we must remember and honor our servicemen who are now fighting in Vietnam. They are freedom's heroes of this generation.

Tight MoneyEXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER**
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the Wall Street Journal of June 27 speaks volumes about the responsibility of the Government in promoting the tight money situation which today is preventing builders from getting mortgage money and buyers from getting needed financing for home purchases. The editorial follows:

TIGHT MONEY

The tightness of the money market, in short, can only increase as long as the Federal Government goes on expanding its spending and borrowing, relying on monetary policy as almost its sole defense against inflation. The Federal Reserve System's steps to curb bank credit growth up to now have been pretty cautious, but continued inaction elsewhere in Washington sooner or later will force the System to sterner moves.

Monetary policy can accomplish a good deal. To the extent that it restricts demand, the inflationary squeeze on manpower and materials is eased. And after years of super-easy credit and exuberant expansion, the housing market may profit from something of a breathing spell.

It's unfair as well as risky, however, to put the anti-inflation task mainly on the banking industry. Mr. Laeri may be right when he says most banks realize the importance

of their role and are acting accordingly. Yet evidence of shaky and speculative lending in certain areas suggests that some banks—and savings institutions, too—remain eager for growth no matter what.

The Government, after all, can't expect all financial institutions to show restraint when it exhibits so little itself. The longer it follows its present free-spending course, the greater the risk that the eventual victim will not be merely the housing or savings industry, but the nation's entire economy.

Open Letter to President Johnson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MASTON O'NEAL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the American farmer is not happy with his role. He is tired of hearing propaganda about what the administration has done for him when he has firsthand knowledge of what the administration has done to him. The farmer is no longer fighting for prosperity but rather for survival.

My good friend Bill Lanier, president of the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation, has summed up the complaints of farmers in an open letter to President Johnson which was originally published in the Georgia Farm Bureau News. I commend this timely letter to my colleagues so that they may have a better understanding of the plight of American agriculture:

[Reprint from the Georgia Farm Bureau News]

PRESIDENT'S REPORT: AN OPEN LETTER

(By William L. Lanier, GFBF President)

DEAR PRESIDENT JOHNSON: Farmers have seen where you have backed the House action which would require farmers to pay minimum wages for hired labor. Under the House version this farmer requirement would become effective with \$1.00 an hour on February 1, 1967, \$1.15 cents an hour on February 1, 1968, and \$1.30 an hour on February 1, 1969. A farmer with less than 500 man-days each 4 months would be exempt from the minimum wage.

Mr. President, farmers are aware that regardless of how small they are they have to pay prevailing wage rates, or rates their larger neighbors pay, in order to compete for hired labor. Therefore, the fact that you exclude the small farmer is no comfort at all. Due to your action the small farmer will have to pay the higher rate. Besides that, when you pay a set scale to the less skilled hired farm laborer the farmer will be forced to pay an even higher rate for the skilled hired farm laborer.

What we want you to do Mr. President, is to advise the farm owner how he can pay hired labor more than he himself makes from the farm. You see, Mr. President, the farm owner himself realizes only 90 cents an hour for his own labor and that of his family with no return on his investment, risk, and management. Is the hired help supposed to make more than the owner of the business even though the owner of the business has the responsibility for investment and capital risk and works himself?

And another thing, Mr. President, you recently got on nationwide television to advise and tell housewives of the nation they

should be careful when it comes to buying food and paying high prices. You inferred, Mr. President, that about 80 per cent of inflation was caused by high farm food prices and three metals. Not only did you do this, but your administration ordered the military to cut pork purchases by 50 per cent because the price of pork was too high. Your administration ordered the elimination of butter from the military because the cost of butter was too high. Your administration dumped millions upon millions of bushels of feed grains on the market and it was brought out and admitted that this was done to drive down the price of corn and grain.

Mr. President, your administration then placed the embargo on export of cow hides and skins to drop the price of cows an average of \$4 a head. The importation of meats of all kinds into the country was stepped up. Cheddar cheese imports were stepped up.

All of these things were done, Mr. President, to drive down farm prices when farm prices were averaging only 82 per cent of parity—only 82 per cent of a fair price. This was done Mr. President, even though there are more people and families in the rural areas of the nation whose income is below the poverty level based upon the yardstick your administration developed.

Mr. President, we believe you know the real cause of inflation. Also, we believe you know that farmers are realizing less for the food in the average farm food market basket now than in 1948 or 1951. According to official government figures, the farm value of the food in the farm food market basket in February, 1966 was only \$458. In both 1948 and 1951 the farm value was \$497. So in February of this year the farmer was getting \$39 less than he received 15 to 18 years ago. The only thing is that the farmer can't find anything in his production purchases that cost less—it's more. Can the farmer continue to pay more for what he buys and get less for what he sells?

Mr. President, we know your Bureau of Budget tried to greatly reduce the School Milk program, reduce appropriations for agricultural education, agricultural research and deemphasize about everything else pertaining to agriculture.

Now, Mr. President, what do you think is going to happen to the farmer? Presently the farming community purchases more rubber, petroleum products, steel and other items than any other group. If present feelings towards the farmer continues—not only will farmers be hurting but the people we do business with will be hurting also.

We have 53,188 farm family members in our organization. They are concerned with the future of agriculture. Mr. President—how would you answer them?

Save the Grand CanyonEXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, destruction or disfigurement of the Grand Canyon would be an incalculable loss to this and future generations of Americans. It is undoubtedly true that new sources of water must be found for the Southwest, but the Colorado River Basin project is not the way to do it. Under leave to extend my remarks I ask that that following editorial from the Pittsburgh Press of June 21, 1966, be included at this point in the Record.

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GRAND CANYON GIVEAWAY

The West needs water—and should have Federal help in getting it. But not at the expense of the Grand Canyon.

Congress is getting ready to act on a clumsy, costly and unimaginative plan to finance a diversion of Colorado River waters to dry areas of Arizona.

The U.S. Reclamation Bureau wants to slap up two dams, a 511-million-dollar job just below Grand Canyon National Park and a 360-million-dollar structure just above it. The impoundments would flood 13 miles of the inner canyon within the National Park.

This abuse of a natural wonder might be justified as a last-resort measure if this plan alone would provide the needed water. But that's not even the purpose of the plan.

Instead, the dams are intended merely as a financing device. They would produce hydro-electric power, the sale of which would pay for a 500-million-dollar aqueduct.

This is absurd. If the Government wants to finance the aqueduct by power sales it could do so much more cheaply and efficiently by building steam or nuclear generating plants.

Further, construction of the dams would waste the very water that is in such short supply—through seepage in the dams' porous sides and evaporation over the vast reservoir surfaces.

The architects of this clumsy scheme obviously don't dare risk a proposal to go into the power business in a businesslike way—locating efficient steam or nuclear plants near potential markets. (Most of the ultimate consumers are in California. This would draw down on them the ire of a well-organized private power lobby.)

Instead, under the guise of a "reclamation" project, they prefer to take something away from all the people, who don't have well-heeled lobbyists to protest.

The interests of true national economy probably would be better served by just paying for the aqueduct out of the general fund. The whole nation, after all, will profit from development of arid regions of the West.

Meanwhile, this cynical and unimaginative scheme—known as the Colorado River Basin Project—should be pigeonholed.

The Bearded Set—Forerunners of the Great Society?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, Max Rafferty, the California Superintendent of Public Instruction, has rubbed elbows with the Great Society "bearded set." In an article that appeared in the Rockford Morning Star on June 26, 1966, Dr. Rafferty sums up his view of his brush with bearded behavior.

Under unanimous consent I include the article at this point in the Record:

BEARDED SET CHOOSES TO BE RUDE

A few weeks ago I sat in on an exhibition of educational snobbishness which would have raised Emily Post's eyebrows clear up to the part in her hair. One of our great universities had formally invited Arthur Goldberg to address its annual charter day exercises, and our United Nations ambassador had flown from coast to coast in order to participate.

He was welcomed to the August ceremonies by a rousing chorus of boos, cat-calls and hisses from the scholarly if somewhat slatternly student body members who chose to disagree with their guest's viewpoint on certain highly complex international issues.

Several hundred of the bearded-and-leotard set waited until he started to deliver his speech and then clumped noisily and ostentatiously out of the stadium, trailing their gimcrack signs and florid posters behind them.

JOKED ABOUT IT

The speaker took this particularly offensive offensiveness in stride, remarking mildly that a lifetime spent in labor-management negotiations had accustomed him to a certain amount of this sort of thing. The university president cracked a few jokes about it, and the chancellor positively beamed jovial approval upon his morose mutineers.

Some especially fatuous remarks were exchanged about the "invigorating climate of free inquiry" and the "healthy exercise of the right to disagree" which so obviously permeated the campus and which had just happened to seek expression by roundly insulting a distinguished and invited guest.

Now I hold no brief for Mr. Goldberg. Much of his speech I felt like booing myself, notably the part where he deprecated historic patriotism and made a big pitch for submerging our national identity in the great world state of international brotherhood.

Considering the condition of international brotherhood these days, this would be equivalent to the submerging of his identity which Daniel underwent when he was tossed into the lions' den. But I grimly restrained myself.

Why? Because my sainted mother taught me at a very early age to be polite to people whom I invited into my home. Whether I liked them or not.

INVITED GUEST

Mr. Goldberg was a guest in the academic home of these unwashed undergraduates. He didn't force himself upon them. They weren't forced to come hear him. They could have remained in their pads and continued their interminable colloquy on the delights of LSD and the best way to avoid the draft.

However, they didn't. They chose to go out of their way to be rude to a world figure who had come a long way because he was invited.

Frankly, I'm at a loss to label this type of behavior. If the big-mouths had been ultra-conservative, then of course there would have been no problem of labeling. The press would have leaped to dust off the "anti-semitic" tag, and it would have been hung promptly and permanently around the necks of the dissenters.

But the boosers and hissers in this case were impeccably liberal, bearing all the stigmas of the ultra-left from Prince Valiant hairdos to John-the-Baptist sandals. And of course we know that leftists are never, never anti-semitic, are they?

SUPPRESS INQUIRY

I'm equally sure that the behavior I witnessed had nothing whatever to do with any "inquiry" which may hang about this campus like smog about the La Brea tar pits. What I saw was the exact opposite of free inquiry. It was a raucous and preplotted attempt to suppress it.

I'm reluctant to call this conduct stupid ignorance; if only because everyone is constantly telling me how brilliant and talented these bearded beatniks actually are. So I can only conclude that their mothers never taught them how to behave to visitors. Apparently what mater failed to do, alma mater is now going to have to undertake.

It does seem rather a waste of taxpayers' money, though, to usher these mewling Mao-

ists through a university course in elementary good manners. Maybe it would be cheaper to give them an entrance exam in etiquette before letting them in the place originally.

Oh, I almost forgot.

OWN FAULT

I got booed, too, shortly before Mr. Goldberg took his licks. But I figure it was my own darned fault. You see, I had thoughtlessly showered before going on campus. If I had just managed to avoid soap and razor for a couple of weeks before the event I'm sure I would have been readily accepted as one of the "in" group.

Who knows? They might even have asked me to take "tea" with them. After we had shown our devotion to free speech, of course, by walking out on Mr. Goldberg.

More Blind Justice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the Peoria Journal Star editorial on June 25, 1966, clearly states the danger of the Supreme Court when it delves into the area of legislating. The Court needs to maintain a sensible balance between the rights of the criminal and the victim of the criminal. This editorial points out that the Court has become overly concerned with academic theories. The result of this unrealistic approach can be seen in the rising crime rate. When the Court fails to respect the legislative processes—its example further damages respect for the law. The editorial follows:

MORE BLIND JUSTICE

The U.S. Supreme Court, while progressively hamstringing effective law enforcement at the local level on those kinds of outright crime that have been regarded as immoral since Moses (murder, arson, rape and armed robbery), is at the very same time vastly strengthening the capacity of federal authorities to step in and smash individuals and corporations on technical charges involving the "crime" of not pursuing a federal "policy."

The latest example of this has been the high court "legislating" the right of the attorney general to step in and prevent a business merger or purchase with no evidence at all while "investigating" to see if antitrust laws are involved.

This is an authority repeatedly sought from Congress, and repeatedly refused. It has not only never been part of the antitrust laws made by Congress.

Now, the court has taken it unto itself to "broaden" the statute where Congress refused.

Regardless of the issue, this is becoming a serious and alarming usurpation of unrestrained power by the court on behalf of the government, without the "consent" of the people or the people's representatives.

Once again, the high court seems blind to consequences, and concerned only with academic theories . . . on a scale that doubles the danger to society from their penchant for also using raw power without restraint.

Thus, a Peoria serviceman can be nabbed in Massachusetts on his way to report to his combat ship for duty, locked up in jail for days and forced into an AWOL situation for

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footnotes in the book of modern happenings we are wont to call recent history. But once every few years fate deposits upon our doorsteps a strange bundle, indeed. This time she has outdone herself. The following editorial from the Denver Post speaks for itself:

JUSTICE

All over the world today, people who have reason to remember the kind of man Adolf Hitler was, and what he did, must be savoring the thought that his daughter has married a Jew, and is seeking conversion to Judaism.

Some, no doubt, will cite this as absolute proof that God has a sense of humor.

We think perhaps another Jew said it best thousands of years ago—the Psalmist: "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

President Johnson's Confidence Rises on Vietnam Conflict

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, there is growing evidence of grounds for optimism over the situation in Vietnam. In this connection a distinguished columnist, Mr. Richard Wilson, wrote recently in an article in the Washington Star that there is a general improvement of the U.S. position in international affairs.

I ask unanimous consent that this column be reprinted in the Appendix of the RECORD, believing it to be of interest to my colleagues and to the Nation.

The article follows:

JOHNSON'S CONFIDENCE RISES ON VIETNAM CONFLICT

(By Richard Wilson)

President Johnson, apparently responding to the drop in his popularity as measured by the public opinion polls, has decided to turn himself on in a series of statements and press conferences.

Turned on, Johnson is at his best and most likely to regain the popularity he has lost. But this popularity, which seems to rise and fall with the state of the public mind on the Viet Nam war, is likely to return with Johnson turned on or off.

The reason is that there is a basic improvement, with which the polls have not yet caught up, in the general outlook in Viet Nam as well as elsewhere in Asia and, despite De Gaulle, in our European relationships.

Taking these points up one by one, a significant point being made by Johnson is that since January, the United States has lost 2,200 men, the South Vietnamese have lost 4,300 and other allies have lost 250. The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong loss is estimated at 22,500. The President's emphasis on this comparison results from a growing conviction that the enemy losses are becoming so great, and will continue to be so great, that Ho Chi Minh's government cannot long continue to sustain them.

This is the factor leading to the speculation that before the end of the year North Viet Nam will be ready for negotiations. The point may be reached when the forces of the north are losing more men than they can

continue to infiltrate and support in the south.

On the basis of this speculation the President has renewed his public approach to Ho Chi Minh with a sword in one hand and an olive branch in the other. He hints at an increase in U.S. forces while promising that there is honor for all in making peace.

This approach is not made in a vacuum, for it must be as evident to Ho Chi Minh and his government as it is to everyone else that Southeast Asia is turning away from militant communism. This is the principal thing learned by Harrison E. Salisbury, a member of the editorial board of the New York Times, on a trip through Southeast Asia. Salisbury's conclusions correspond to those the Johnson administration had already reached, and it is also evident on the face of events that militant communism is not now considered the wave of the future in Cambodia, Thailand, Laos, or even Burma.

The President has veered away from denouncing communism per se. He talks now solely in terms of stopping aggression by any would-be conquerors and for the freedom of 100 nations without mentioning political ideologies. So it is against militancy and for free choice that we are fighting, even if that free choice should produce Communist governments provided they were non-militant. This is perhaps a narrow distinction but it is the basis on which he offers Ho Chi Minh an honorable settlement.

Concurrently, conditions begin to emerge and give hope in official Washington that Japan, India, and now Indonesia, as well as Korea, Taiwan and the countries of Southeast Asia will come to represent more than just an imaginary balancing force against militant China.

Britain has decided to maintain its forces in the Indian Ocean and keep them available for peace-keeping and aggression-stopping missions. Prime Minister Harold Wilson resoundingly defeated the left-wing labor attempt to force the government to pull out of the Indian Ocean.

Thus the whole Western operation in Asia takes on more form and credibility even as public opinion in the United States begins to tire of it. This led the President to say that U.S. intelligence concludes that North Vietnamese hopes are based more on political differences in Saigon and Washington than on the Communist military capacity in South Viet Nam.

Officials are no longer saying that we will win the war by Jan. 1, or that the tide has turned, but their prudence in making predictions merely masks their growing confidence that a decisive stage is actually being reached. In any case, the President's own confidence in the Southeast Asian adventure has returned and he is trying to impart that confidence to the general public.

Logan: Town With a Past Fetes 150th Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER H. MOELLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. MOELLER. Mr. Speaker, this week one of the more important towns in my district, Logan, Ohio, is celebrating its 150th anniversary.

I take great pleasure, upon this occasion, to insert in the RECORD a very fine story which appeared in the Athens Sun-

day Messenger, June 26, 1966. This story traces briefly the history of this community and significantly points up the expanding and growing future role which the town of Logan is playing in the development and growth of the entire southeastern Ohio region.

I should like to make particular mention of the fact that, on the occasion of its 150th birthday, Logan is opening this year an ultramodern Hocking Valley Community Hospital. It has also, in recent months, acquired a very important industrial complex, with the location at Logan of the Lockheed-Georgia subassembly plant.

With much pride I insert the above article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this time:

LOGAN: TOWN WITH A PAST, FETES 150TH YEAR

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Towns, like people, have birthdays. Logan residents will celebrate the 150th birthday of their town June 28 through July 4. Logan's most recent historian, James D. Wells of 272 W. Main St., has prepared a historical booklet, "Journey To Tomorrow," now on sale at the Logan Sesquicentennial headquarters in the old Hocking Valley Hospital building. The booklet traces Logan's history, from its beginning to present times. Published by Beacon Press, the booklet is illustrated with reproductions of old photographs and pencil sketches by Floyd Hiles and Irene Stillson. The following article is based upon facts contained in the Wells booklet, The Harris History 1957, by the late Charles H. Harris, former managing editor of The Athens Messenger, and Historical Collections of Ohio, 1888, by Henry Howe.)

(By Doug Geary)

LOGAN.—Before white men settled in the Hocking Valley, the Logan area was the home of Wyandotte Indians, bears, deer, elk, and occasional buffalo. In addition to the game, the Hocking River provided fish for many a hungry Indian.

The Wyandots of the Hocking Valley had a good thing going for them. Following Lord Dunmore's 1774 expedition into Ohio, some volunteer Indian fighters from colonial Virginia apparently thought so too.

The Virginians may have claimed land tracts along the Hocking Valley before the outbreak of the American Revolution. But their "claims" didn't really hold water because the Northwest Territory hadn't been born, no land office existed to register claims, and the Indians claimed the land under a treaty agreement.

Christian Westenhaver from Hagerstown, Md. a German-American farmer, (not a Russian, for Russians claim to be first in nearly everything else) claimed the title as Hocking County's first bona-fide settler. And no other settler seemed to have a better claim than he.

SETTLED IN HOCKING

Westenhaver and his family settled in what is now an eastern part of present-day Logan during the early months of 1798.

Two months later John Pence and Conrad Brian, Western Virginians, settled their families in an area west of the Western-havers. Pence and Brian, brothers-in-law, declared war on bears, and apparently won most skirmishes. An old account says they were "renowned for feats of daring prowess in hunting the bear, an animal at that time extremely numerous."

Of course the old account fails to mention the fact that the bears didn't have guns.

The nucleus of present-day Logan had a population of 25 by spring of 1799, including nine men, five married women, three unmarried women, and eight children.

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reason why Jerry Campana merits the recognition recently accorded him. He has helped construct about fifty housing projects, including Ebbett's Field Houses and Trump Village, which comfortably house a large number of Brooklynites. The Veterans Administration Hospital at East Orange, New Jersey, St. Vincent's Hospital on Staten Island, and the Hospital for Chronic Diseases on Welfare Island are examples of the expertly designed hospitals he has built. The Brooklyn Supreme Court, as well as both the New York and Queens Criminal Court and jail could not have been built without the efforts of Jerry Campana. He also contributed to the construction of two Army camps, Camp Shanks in Orangeburg, New York, and Camp Butler in North Carolina. The Brooklyn Public Library, the Columbia Law School, the New York University Bellevue Medical Center and the Whitney Museum are just a few of the ten highly praised schools, dormitories, museums and institutes which Jerry has helped build. The Delegates Plaza at the United Nations rounds out the long list of well known projects which Jerry has helped bring to completion. He also built ten industrial plants, six office buildings and garages aggregating more than one million square feet of space.

But, aside from his tangible accomplishments, Jerry merits this award on the basis of his fine qualities as a human being and as a citizen of the United States. Jerry believes that people are inherently good, and tries at all times to share his good fortune with others in the way that others helped him when he was in need of help.

For all of these reasons, I can think of no one more deserving of the annual award of the New York League of Municipality Mayors than Jerry Campana, a fine American.

Mr. Speaker, this Nation is better for men like Jerry Campana.

American Can Co. Achievement Benefits Consumers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, the lifeblood of American industry is new products, methods, and processes created to meet the constantly changing needs of the dynamic, growing economy of this country.

I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues just such a revolutionary new process—the MiraSeam process for making tin-free steel cans, developed by the American Can Co. Not only does the MiraSeam tin-free steel can represent a major breakthrough in the metal container industry, it eventually will free the industry from dependence on tenuous, foreign supply lines of tin. You are all aware of the problems our country encountered in this respect in past international conflicts.

I am extremely proud to say that the MiraSeam process was developed by the American Can Co. in its Barrington, Ill., research laboratory which is located in my own 12th District. The MiraSeam process was the culmination of more than 10 years of research and the ex-

penditure of millions of dollars. It's another outstanding example of the benefits of our competitive enterprise system.

I believe it is of further major significance that the MiraSeam system, which is the only commercial method for making tin-free cans, also is applicable to the manufacture of aluminum containers. The process embodies an all-new concept in canmaking, the use of an organic cement to bond the overlapped sides of a tin-free steel can. It also eliminates the old soldered side seam process of canmaking and consequently allows wraparound lithography on cans—a highly important factor in today's extremely competitive marketplace.

In addition, the MiraSeam container differs from the old tin plate can in that it is specially treated and then coated on both sides with an enamel developed by American Can. This special enamel is compatible both with tin-free steel and with the organic cement that binds the seam.

The company's research team also has reported that laboratory evaluation indicates that the MiraSeam manufacturing technique may be readily adapted to a variety of other metals, including chrome treated steel.

Mr. William F. May, chairman of the American Can Co., disclosed recently that the MiraSeam tin-free can has other assets as well. He said that the new can costs \$2 a thousand less than comparable tinplate cans. Both Mr. May and Mr. E. T. Klassen, president of the company, have indicated that they believe the metal container of the future will be tin free.

Mr. Speaker, the American Can Co.'s 48,000 employees today manufacture more than 1,700 different products in three major areas—container and packaging products, industrial and consumer paper products, and chemical products. The company is to be commended for its continuing, major contribution to the economic development of our country. Needless to say, I am proud to have this fine organization in my district.

Indiana Youth Has Big Day at White House

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, George Fox, of Michigantown, Ind., is serving as co-chairman of the first National Youth Conference on Natural Beauty and Conservation which opened yesterday with ceremonies at the White House.

The delegates to this conference represent a fine cross section of the youth of America. George is a sophomore at Purdue University, and an immediate past president of the Indiana Future Farmers of America. I am proud and happy to insert the following account from the June 28, 1966, Chicago Tribune

describing his participation in the opening ceremonies of the conference:

INDIANA YOUTH HAS BIG DAY AT WHITE HOUSE: MEETS L.B.J. ESCORTS MRS. JOHNSON

(By Louise Hutchinson)

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A grinning Hoosier teen-ager admitted today at the White House that things are going to seem mighty different back home on the farm.

George Fox, 19, of near Michigantown, Ind., population 500, got such a dose of White House limelight today that the corn and the soybeans and the hogs back on his dad's 400 acre farm may look a little tame.

He met the President; sat next to Mrs. Johnson for more than half an hour and escorted her for another 30 minutes thru a polite but eager throng of teenagers on the White House lawn; met Luci Johnson; and was told by Mrs. Johnson what a wonderful job he did.

APPEARS ON TELEVISION

He also was master of ceremonies for a program addressed by both the President and Mrs. Johnson and, before all this, appeared on national television.

Was this the biggest day in Fox's life?

"Don't ever tell me it wasn't," said the Purdue university sophomore who also is immediate past president of the Indiana Future Farmers of America.

Fox and Miss Jacqueline Sharp, 18, of Jackson, Miss., a Girl Scout, are co-chairmen of the first National Youth Conference on Natural Beauty and Conservation that opened today with the ceremony on the south White House lawn.

CONTINUES THROUGH TOMORROW

The conference will continue thru Wednesday and will be addressed by a battery of beauty, conservation, wildlife, and city planning experts. Its 500 young delegates represent the Girl and Boy Scouts; Campfire Girls; Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A.; 4-H clubs; and Girls' Clubs of America, and the Future Farmers and Future Homemakers.

The 500 sat expectantly in shimmering heat on the lawn today awaiting the appearance of Mrs. Johnson. They got a bonus. Johnson came along, too. His wife told them the President just couldn't stay away.

Mrs. Johnson urged them to consider making the beautification of America a full-time job. The President told them they would translate the dreams of talk of today into tomorrow's action.

ESCORTS MRS. JOHNSON

The President left; the Serendipity singers sang; then, with his hand under her elbow, Fox slowly escorted Mrs. Johnson thru the crowd back to the White House.

"You both have presence and an easy manner," she told Fox and Miss Sharp at the door "I was very proud of you both."

Fox just beamed. He looked like a fellow who had come to town for a convention and suddenly found himself king for a day.

A Strange Footnote of History

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, there are many tallpieces to glory. Mussolini in a Milan gutter; Hitler's charred remains in the ruins of the nightmare he created; Stalin removed from Lenin's Tomb. These are the often macabre

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nizes the district's continuing, total program of curriculum development and innovation.

In addition to the Cedar Rapids district, schools or school systems in 41 other states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico will receive plaques for "leading the way to better education for America's youth" from Parade Editor Jess Corkin and NEA President Richard D. Batchelder of Newton, Mass.

Cedar Rapids schools, serving 22,000 students, are a laboratory in change—supported by a well-structured research program to spot weaknesses, as well as strengths, of any proposal.

The keyword among the staff and Superintendent Arnold Salisbury is exploration. No teaching techniques or course materials may be sacrosanct. Salisbury, his aides and faculty are on the constant prowl for better methods and instructional content.

So they were unafraid to experiment with—and adopt—the plan under which pupils in certain schools now dial recorded lessons to be played through telephone hookup to the classroom.

The flexible plan may be used by a French teacher, for example, to channel a recording to one student, or to 30 students.

Innovation starts early. Thus first graders pick up the alphabet the first six weeks, learn use of the dictionary and turn out written compositions.

In a mathematics class youngsters manipulate Cuisenaire Rods for a better grasp of numbers.

One clue to the dynamism of the Cedar Rapids system comes from Paul F. Johnson, Iowa state superintendent of public instruction.

He noted that "teachers are provided with released time for working on ideas with consultants and curriculum leaders and developing instructional materials to implement those programs desired for the curriculum."

The waves of change are felt from kindergarten through grade 12, and into night school for adults.

"As a result of close cooperation between the various subject fields, careful control by properly designed research, and an experienced staff on consultants," Johnson said, "pupils and teachers are less subject-area conscious, and broad areas are given the benefit of the most up-to-date teaching methods in a context which is practical and effective in today's schools."

Cedar Rapids, incidentally, doesn't stop with putting the latest touches to its curriculum. The system uses a computer to schedule architectural and building planning.

Pittsburgh Diplomat Says South Vietnam Will Not Yield to Vietcong Terror

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, while I was in Vietnam last December on behalf of the Committee on Government Operations, I met an old friend and constituent, Mr. William H. Marsh, then a provincial reporter for the U.S. Embassy in Saigon. I traveled into the outlying countryside with Mr. Marsh and, because he speaks Vietnamese fluently, I was able through him to talk to a number of Vietnamese villagers.

Mr. Marsh has recently been reassigned to the Bureau of Far Eastern Af-

fairs at the State Department in Washington.

I think my colleagues in the Congress will be interested to read an interview with Mr. Marsh published in the June 27 issue of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. Under leave to extend my remarks I include the article at this point in the RECORD:

VIETS WON'T YIELD TO CONG TERROR, DIPLOMAT SAYS

WASHINGTON.—"In the present political turbulence in South Viet Nam it is noteworthy that none of the factions involved is against the war and in favor of yielding to the Viet Cong," says a young American diplomat who has just returned from almost three years' duty with the American Embassy in Saigon.

He is William H. Marsh, 35, of Oakland. He arrived in South Viet Nam in July, 1963, and in the following three years he visited nearly all areas of the war-torn country.

Although a Vietnamese-language student, he was pressed into service immediately by the Embassy to cover Buddhist street demonstrations against the Diem government, then in power.

"Now after 33 months of observing the political life of the country, I am impressed chiefly by the fact that, while the South Vietnamese people are sometimes discouraged by occasional political turbulence, at the very same time they understand clearly that such free political expression would never be permitted under the Viet Cong," he said in an interview.

Marsh's observations are based on service as a provincial reporter for the American embassy, and a year as chief of the political section's provincial reporters.

In his travels about the country—by helicopter, jeep, conventional aircraft, bicycle, oxcart, canal boat, junk, as well as on foot—he visited 35 of South Viet Nam's 43 provinces, talking to South Vietnamese of every walk of life to find out what they were thinking and feeling about conditions in their war-torn country.

Speaking Vietnamese and French, he met enough people and wrote enough reports on his conversations with them to "fill three or four good-sized books." His reports were eventually read by the American ambassador and the Department of State and contributed to determining the direction of U.S. policy toward South Viet Nam.

Reviewing his impressions of his widely-traveled tour of duty in the country, Marsh reports:

"I am impressed by the fact that hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese living in areas threatened by the Viet Cong have left their homes and possessions behind to move into areas under control and protection of the Government of South Viet Nam.

"I am impressed by the fact that hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese are willingly serving in the regular armed forces and in the militia against a hidden and vicious enemy.

"I am impressed that ordinary peasants, armed only with carbines, guard their hamlets and their families day and night against a crafty enemy armed with automatic weapons. It takes more than ordinary courage to do that."

"I am impressed by the fact that thousands of Viet Cong have been intelligent and courageous enough to come over to the Government side when they realized that Viet Cong leaders are engaged in trying to undermine the independence of the country."

The Viet Cong have failed greatly in their attempts to persuade the people of South Viet Nam to assist them, he said. "Now, they are obliged to forcibly conscript boys of 15 and to seize rice from the peasants under threats of terror."

Terming the Viet Cong activities "a big fiasco," he said they now must rely on coer-

cion rather than persuasion to obtain most of what they need in the way of personnel and resources.

"As a political organization, the Viet Cong amount to absolute zero. They have no leaders that any one has heard of, they don't have any officers, they are not a political party or social group; it is difficult to find them, and their presence is known only when a school, a hospital, or an experimental station is blown up.

"The terroristic tactics of the Viet Cong are a means to an end, the end being to cause the collapse of the government of South Viet Nam. They want to destroy and replace it, not participate in it. With them it is all or nothing, and up to now it has been nothing."

Marsh reports that the Viet Cong are always offering "help" in the form of bribes, but he said the people of South Viet Nam, "know that Viet Cong promises are always negated by their taking away young boys, rice, money, and even lives."

He predicted a "constructive outcome" to the present political unrest in South Viet Nam and added "the country is moving ahead in constitutional matters. The present political competition should be familiar to Americans, and in a way it is a sign of a healthy system coming into being. It is significant that all parties are agreed that an elected government, pledged to protect the country's independence, will come into power."

Marsh was able to avoid injury in his trips about the war-torn countryside, even though he drove over many mined roads, and visited hamlets that were attacked only a short time later.

Once, while traveling in a helicopter from Hue to Danang, he participated in the pick-up of three wounded South Vietnamese soldiers from the battlefield. The soldiers were flown to a hospital in Danang.

He had the good fortune to be absent on home leave from the American embassy in Saigon last March 30 when his office and several others were badly damaged by a 250-pound charge exploded by the Viet Cong in the street outside. In the blast two Americans and 20 South Vietnamese bystanders were killed.

Headmaster Frank Boyden, of Deerfield— Part V

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE
OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous-consent procedures, I insert in the RECORD at this point a further excerpt from the New Yorker magazine biographical profile of Frank Boyden, headmaster of Deerfield Academy in Deerfield, Mass.

In this excerpt we meet some of Frank's associates at Deerfield and some of the distinguished alumni who have gone on to achieve brilliant reputations in a variety of careers after their years at Deerfield.

We gain further insights into the unusual gifts which the headmaster possesses and which have enabled him to perceive hidden depths and smoldering fires in the hearts and minds of his boys. It is this perception that has made the headmaster unique among the world's educators and has, as much as anything

else, helped to develop the institution that is Deerfield Academy today.

The excerpt follows:

THE HEADMASTER—V

The headmaster first became known among educators for his achievements with unlikely material. In the kind of language that modern academicians sometimes use, there was a high salvage factor in his work. He seemed to know when there was something in a boy when on the surface there appeared to be nothing. He could assess this potentiality in a way that no test could, and he had the talent to help the boy reach it. Deerfield at one time regularly had a number of students who, for disciplinary or academic reasons, had been kicked out of places like Andover, Exeter, and Taft. After a year or two at Deerfield, a considerable number of these boys outperformed their former Exeter, Andover, or Taft classmates in college.

This was not only gratifying to Boyden but also both pleasing and relieving to other headmasters, who suddenly found that with clear consciences they could fire almost any boy, since Frank Boyden could be counted on to turn the lout into an interested scholar and a useful citizen. Boyden had developed this special skill partly as a result of his early work with the farm boys of the valley, whose education, in most cases, would have lapsed without his persistence. In one of these, a boy in the Deerfield class of 1911, the headmaster found a kind of objectification of his idea of Deerfield. Being an intuitive and untheoretical man, he has never tried to express in any definitive way the kind of goal he has tried to reach.

Instead, he tells the story of Tom Ashley. As a thirteen-year-old boy, Ashley, one gathers, was uncommunicative to the verge of moroseness. He disclosed no intellectual curiosity. He had been born to farming, he loved the open, and he kept a notebook of the achievements he considered important enough to record. "Rifle, game shot," begins one entry, covering a brief segment of 1907, "Blue jays—1, red squirrels—3, muskrats—6, skunks—15, cats—3, mud turtles—1, snakes—1, rats—3, pigs—1, doves—8." On March 23rd of that year, the boy noted that he "went swimming first time, had to wade through snowdrift to get in the water." A note soon thereafter says, "Began haying July 15, 1907. 1. Great Pasture. 2. Wright's Yard. 3. The Island. 4. The Neck. 5. Pine Hill. 6. Pug's Hole. 7. Black Snake Piece. 8. Great Bottom. 9. Little Plain. Ended haying August 5." In the following month, the boy so intractably refused to enter the academy that his father seemed ready to write him off as a clod, and the headmaster made no apparent effort to influence him.

There happened, however, to be a great stack of schoolbooks that needed moving, and would Tom please lend a hand before going off to shoot another pig, or whatever he was going to do? Ashley helped without speaking. The academy was so short of football players, the headmaster told him, that although he was not actually in the school, he could play with the other boys that afternoon if he wanted to; meanwhile, the headmaster would be grateful if he would hold the door open for some visitors who happened to be coming up the walk. There was something romantic in Ashley, because he went to football practice that afternoon wearing a skate strap so that he could repair a leg fracture, if necessary, without leaving the field. Within a short time, he was enrolled in the academy.

He was a well-proportioned fellow, and he proved to be an excellent athlete, replacing the headmaster in the backfield of the football team and becoming a teammate of the headmaster in baseball. For four years, he seldom said anything in class or to the girls, but, at the headmaster's request, he delivered

a speech at the 1911 Commencement exercises, and it was moving, if for no other reason than that he was actually talking. Ashley went on to Amherst and began a steady correspondence with the headmaster, which was full of hopes, worries, reports of his grades, football plays for use at Deerfield, requests for advice, and minor apologies such as "I hate to bother you with such small matters, but I would like to know how you see it before approaching my father."

Ashley was the captain of the Amherst's basketball team and a star in football and baseball. He majored in history and decided to become a teacher. His story, in its essential elements, has been repeated at Deerfield a thousand times, and it has served as a kind of standard. In memory, Ashley has become more of an ideal than an actual person, but fifty years ago he was probably the closest friend the headmaster had ever had.

He joined the Deerfield faculty in 1916. He cared enormously about the school, and he had much bigger ideas for it than had ever crossed the headmaster's mind; he envisioned it as a large national academy, drawing students from numerous states. He drafted a prospectus of the expanded academy and sketched a map of future halls and dormitories. He urged the headmaster to start moving in that direction by reviving the boarding department, which had been inactive for seventy years. There were a few boarders in the school at the time—boys whose fathers had heard of the headmaster's early achievements and had arranged for their sons to live with families in the town.

Ashley suggested that thirty-five students from outside Deerfield might be a good number to expand to right away. "We'll never have thirty-five boarders here," the headmaster said, with a swampy look—not because he did not want them but because he could not imagine so many boarders being there. Ashley died in a wheat field near Château-Thierry. He was trying to get a captured German machine gun to work, so that he could turn it against another German machine gun, which killed him. John Lejeune, the commandant of the United States Marine Corps, in whose office Ashley had first volunteered for service, later sent a personal check to the headmaster and asked that some sort of tablet be put up at Deerfield in memory of Lieutenant Ashley. The headmaster used the money to help build a dormitory for boys from other towns and states.

Soon after the war, John Winant, who was later to become Governor of New Hampshire and United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James', made a visit to Deerfield, spent a day with the headmaster, and admitted to him during the afternoon that he had come as a representative of the Brearley School, in New York, whose trustees had asked him to see if the headmaster of Deerfield would like to become the headmaster of Brearley. "However, I am not going to make the offer," Winant said. "What you are doing here is obviously too important, and this is where you should stay." Winant, who later sent his sons to Deerfield, did not say how much Brearley was offering, and the headmaster was too polite to ask.

He had been sincerely tempted by other offers, some of which would have doubled his salary, and, of course, there was always the law, to which his commitment was regularly postponed on a June-to-June basis. "When I had been here seven years, I didn't see many possibilities, and I began to think more and more about the law," he says, remembering one black period. "I was pretty much discouraged." On another of these occasions, he was about to accept a different job and leave Deerfield, but he opened the Bible, and he says, the first passage his eye fell on was Jeremiah 42:10: "If ye will still abide in this land, then will I build you, and not pull you down, and I will plant you, and not pluck

you up; for I repent me of the evil that I have done unto you."

He decided to stay. He tells that story often. His wife says that she believes it is true but that he has probably condensed it by leaving out the number of times he opened the Bible before he found a passage that would satisfy him. On still another occasion when he was about to quit, a priest from South Deerfield learned about it and told him, "You can't. You are the only man in the town of Deerfield who can go into every home in the valley. Now get back to work."

By 1923, there were one hundred and forty students in the academy. Eighty were boarding students. The son of the president of Cornell was there, and the son of the president of what is now the University of Massachusetts, and so were grandsons of the presidents of Amherst, Smith, and Vassar, and sons of deans or professors at—among other places—the University of California, Mount Holyoke, Williams, Harvard, the College of the City of New York, and George Washington University. This endorsement of his work was gratifying to the headmaster, but for the moment he was too deeply concerned to enjoy it, because a section of the new Massachusetts constitution appeared to signal the closing of the school.

The law said that public funds could not be used for the support of a private school. Deerfield Academy, which was now partly a private school and partly a public school, was receiving twenty thousand dollars a year from the town of Deerfield and was going to founder without it. If the academy were to close its boarding department and continue as solely a public high school, not only would much of the headmaster's work be undone but a new and heavy concentration of population in South Deerfield, six miles away, would force the school to be relocated there, removing it from the original settlement, of which it was by now an integral part. Moreover, a legal battle broke out that filled up column upon column of Massachusetts newsprint.

The technical area of contention was framed in the terms of a bequest that had been made to the town in 1878 by a woman whose will directed that the income from the bequest be used to support the school. The question was: Could the academy—in order to become a legal private school—pay the town the value of the bequest? The question had been raised by a small faction in the town that wanted to force the headmaster to close the school. One member of this group was a woman who had been replaced as school librarian. Another was an artist whose light had been cut off by the shadow of the one dormitory the headmaster had so far succeeded in building. The others were people who resented the growth of the academy in their town and the success of the headmaster, who was not even a native and had become the most powerful man in the valley.

The situation was unpromising. Even when he got successfully past the long legal battle, which he eventually did, the headmaster still had to produce at least a hundred and fifty thousand dollars just to come out even and stay in action for another year. In 1924, that seemed an impossible sum for a country schoolmaster to find.

The school would have gone under had it not been for what must surely be one of the most extraordinary gestures in the history of American education. Lewis Perry, headmaster of Exeter, Alfred Stearns, headmaster of Andover, and Horace Taft, headmaster of Taft, left their schools and went to New York and elsewhere to raise money from among their own alumni to save Deerfield. Perry came up with thirty-three thousand dollars in a single day, and within the next five years Perry, Stearns, and Taft raised a million and a half dollars for Deer-